ALASKA

Contact Information

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ADEC Division of Air and Water Quality homepage:

http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/ENV.CONSERV/dawq/dec_dawq.htm



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Program Description

The State of Alaska is in the early stages of using bioassessments in water quality management. The lead agency funding bioassessment work is the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC); with the bulk of the development work done by the University of Alaska (UAA) Environment and Natural Resources Institute (ENRI). To date, bioassessments have not been used for biocriteria. Key accomplishments of Alaska's program include:

- method development and testing, resulting in the Alaska Stream Condition Index
- successful interagency involvement and supplemental funding
- · extensive outreach and educational opportunities
- development of regional reference conditions for the Cook Inlet Ecoregion
- · stream type differences incorporated into the framework for assessment
- · index development incorporating multiple community attributes
- water quality assessments for Cook Inlet Ecoregion
- database development compatible with STORET for the water quality information
- · relationship between degradation and habitat quality
- nutrient enrichment issues
- impervious surface areas influences to water quality

Documentation and Further Information

Alaska's bioassessment program is being developed in conjunction with UAA-ENRI. For consistency and to avoid duplicate information, refer questions on protocols and reference sites to them. Their web site is: http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/enri/bmap

Alaska Stream Condition Index: Biological Index Development for Cook Inlet, Summary 1997 - 2001, August 2001: http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/enri/bmap/pdfs/AK SCI 2001.pdf

Quality Assurance Project Plan, Alaska Biological Monitoring and Assessment Program, February 2002: http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/enri/bmap/pdfs/ENRI_QAPP_2-02.pdf

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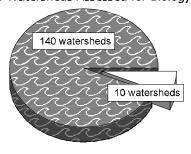


Programmatic Elements

Uses of bioassessment within overall water quality program	✓ ✓ ✓	problem identification (screening) nonpoint source assessments monitoring the effectiveness of BMPs ALU determinations/ambient monitoring promulgated into state water quality standards as biocriteria support of antidegradation evaluation of discharge permit conditions TMDL assessment and monitoring other:
Applicable monitoring designs	✓ ————————————————————————————————————	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction, special projects and specific river basins or watersheds) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) probabilistic by stream order/catchment area probabilistic by ecoregion, or statewide rotating basin other:

Stream Miles	
Total miles (determined using National Hydrography Database)	>3 million
Total perennial miles	unknown
Total watersheds assessed for biology	150
watersheds fully supporting for 305(b)	140
watersheds partially/non-supporting for 305(b)	10
watersheds listed for 303(d)	10
number of sites sampled	300
number of miles assessed per site*	10

150 Watersheds Assessed for Biology



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"fully supporting" for 305(b)
"partially/non-supporting" for 305(b)

^{*}For the purposes of decision making, a 100 meter reach represents approximately 10 stream miles.

Aquatic Life Use (ALU) Designations and Decision-Making

ALU designation basis	Class system (A,B,C)–Every AK stream is designated for ALL uses (including drinking water) unless specifically exempted.	
ALU designations in state water quality standards	One designation in A: 3) aquaculture; One designation in C: 1) growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife	
Narrative Biocriteria in WQS	none	
Numeric Biocriteria in WQS	none	
Uses of bioassessment data in integrated assessments with other environmental data (e.g., toxicity testing and chemical specific criteria)	 ✓ assessment of aquatic resources cause and effect determinations permitted discharges ✓ monitoring (e.g., improvements after mitigation) ✓ watershed based management 	
Uses of bioassessment/ biocriteria in making management decisions regarding restoration of aquatic resources to a designated ALU	Alaska is just beginning to use bioassessment information to help with assessment/monitoring and in management decisions.	

Reference Site/Condition Development

Number of reference sites	43 total
Reference site determinations Reference site criteria	 ✓ site-specific paired watersheds regional (aggregate of sites) ✓ professional judgment other: no channelization; no upstream impoundments; no known point-source discharges; DO > 5 ppm; urban land use <15% in catchment; mining or
Characterization of reference sites within a regional context	logging in <15% of catchment; forest or natural land use >50% in catchment; riparian buffer width >18m historical conditions least disturbed sites gradient response professional judgment other: minimally disturbed*
Stream stratification within regional reference conditions	✓ ecoregions (or some aggregate) elevation ✓ stream type multivariate grouping jurisdictional (i.e., statewide) other:
Additional information	reference sites linked to ALU reference sites/condition referenced in water quality standards some reference sites represent acceptable human-induced conditions

^{*}Alaska's reference sites are considered "minimally" disturbed; variation in results is due to natural and environmental influences.

Field and Lab Methods benthos (100 to 500 samples/year; single and multiple seasons, multiple sites -broad coverage) Assemblages assessed UD periphyton other: **Benthos** d-frame; 200 - 400 micron mesh sampling gear habitat selection multihabitat subsample size 300-count target taxonomy genus level **Habitat assessments** visual based, hydrogeomorphology; performed with bioassessments Quality assurance program standard operating procedures, quality assurance plan (in progress), periodic meetings elements and training for biologists, sorting and taxonomic proficiency checks, specimen archival

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis tools and methods	 ✓ summary tables, illustrative graphs parametric ANOVAs multivariate analysis ✓ biological metrics (aggregate metrics into an index) disturbance gradients other: 	
Multimetric thresholds		
transforming metrics into unitless scores	95 th percentile of all sites	
defining impairment in a multimetric index	first quartile from the 95 th percentile	
Evaluation of performance characteristics	repeat sampling	
	✓ precision (sampling replicates)	
	sensitivity	
	bias	
	accuracy	
Biological data		
Storage	EDAS	
Retrieval and analysis	EDAS	

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